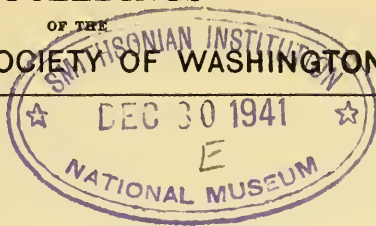


PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



*BOGERTIA LUTZAE*—A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF  
GECKO FROM BAHIA, BRAZIL.

BY ARTHUR LOVERIDGE.

Recently Dr. Bertha Lutz submitted for examination a pair of geckos (M.C.Z. 46190-1) which she had found inhabiting the large bromeliads, probably *Hohenbergia selloiana*, occurring among scrub vegetation about a hundred yards from the shore on a lonely stretch of coast near Pituba, São Salvador, Bahia Brazil; several others were obtained at the same time.

As suggested by Dr. Lutz they represent a new species, not only so, however, but apparently a new genus somewhat intermediate between *Perochirus* and *Gehyra*. In recent years a number of interesting geckos have been described from Brazil, among them the new genus *Briba* (Amaral, 1935, Mem. Inst. Butantan, 9, p. 251, pl. —, figs. 4-7) which, though intermediate between *Gehyra* and *Hemidactylus*, has nothing in common with that about to be described. It is named for Mr. Charles M. Bogert, who has also examined them.

**BOGERTIA**, gen. nov.

Digits clawed, but pollex rudimentary (in ♀) or absent (in ♂), free, the distal phalanges moderately long, rising angularly from within a dilated portion beneath which are a series of *undivided* transverse lamellae. Body slightly depressed; dorsum covered with uniform granules; tail (regenerate, subcylindrical or slightly depressed). Pupil vertical; eyelid distinct anteriorly and above. Preanal pores absent in both sexes.

*Genotype*.—*Bogertia lutzae* (M.C.Z. 46190).

Most nearly related to *Perochirus* Boulenger, of the Philippines, Carolines, and New Hebrides, from which it differs in having *all* the subdigital lamellae undivided and the digits without trace of webbing. Unfortunately no examples of *Perochirus* are available for comparison.

Closely related to *Gehyra*, from which it differs in having all the *toes* clawed, the reduction (♀) or absence (♂) of a pollex, and the absence of both femoral and preanal pores in the male.

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From *Hemidactylus* it differs in having all the subdigital lamellae undivided, and the absence of a pollex in the ♂. There is one West African species—*H. greeffi*—which has a clawless inner digit.

***Bogertia lutzae*, sp. nov.**

*Cotypes*.—Five in Museu Nacional do Brasil and a pair in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, viz. No. 46,190, an adult ♀, and No. 46,191, an adult ♂, from bromeliads near Pituba, Sao Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, collected by Dr. Bertha Lutz, February 3, 1941. The following description of the female has male deviations given in parentheses.

*Description*.—Snout depressed, much longer than the distance between the eye and the ear-opening; scales on the snout plate-like, progressively decreasing in size to the minute granules of crown and occiput; rostral quadrangular, twice as broad as high, with median cleft above; nostril bordered by the rostral, first labial, and three nasals, of which the uppermost is in contact with its fellow; upper labials 10 (or 9) followed by 2-4 granules; lower labials 9 (or 7-8) followed by 1-3 granules; an anterior pair of very elongate postmentals which, posteriorly, are flanked by granules and followed by a row of 3 elongate (or 4 rounded) chin shields; gular granules minute.

Back and flanks covered with small uniform granules, as also the limbs above but enlarged on their anterior aspect; ventral scales smooth, rounded, imbricate; no preano-femoral pores; inner finger extremely minute (absent in paratype); inner toe (of both sexes) small, closely juxtaposed to second toe, distinctly clawed, remaining four fingers and toes well developed, free, strongly dilated, inferiorly with undivided transverse lamellae, 10 beneath fourth toe; tail (regenerate, slightly depressed; subcylindrical in paratype) covered above with small scales, below by a median series of transversely dilated plates.

*Coloration*.—Substantially the same as in life, which Dr. Lutz states was: Above, mouse gray to livid liver color variegated with lighter. Below, uniform whitish (or dusky, almost brownish).

*Size*.—Length from snout to anus of ♀, 63 mm. (♂, 64 mm.); length of regenerating tail, 42 mm. (49 mm.); length of head to back of ear-opening, 20 mm. (19 mm.).